

Progress of the Negro - 1925.

TWO BILLIONS IS ESTIMATED NEGRO WEALTH

RAPID PROGRESS OF RACE REVEALED IN SOCIOLOGICAL SURVEY

Atlanta, Ga., March.—Two billions of dollars is the present estimated wealth of Negroes in the United States, according to a recent survey made for the Research Section of the American Sociological Society by Prof. Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee Institute. The wealth of the group in 1912 was estimated at seven hundred millions.

The survey reveals great progress also in the matter of Negro education, the amount expended for this purpose by all agencies having been about \$40,000.00 in 1924, as against \$13,576,561 in 1912. Up to 1912 five thousand Negroes had completed college courses. Since that time, the number has doubled. The demand for educated Negroes has been rapidly increasing in all lines, according to Dr. Work.

The race has made decided gains also in the matter of health. The death rate, which was 22.9 per thousand in 1912, had fallen to 15.7 in 1922, or a decrease of 31 per cent. A study of mortality among 1,800,000 Negro policy holders of the Metropolitan Insurance Company shows that their life expectancy increased from 41.3 years in 1912 to 46.9 years in 1922. For the whole colored group, the life span has increased in the same period from 35 years to 40 years.

The survey calls attention to the recent heavy movement of Negroes from rural communities to the city and from the South to the North. As a result, there are now almost a million more Negroes living in cities than there were thirteen years ago, and over half a million more living in the North than at that time. This shift has been accompanied by a large-scale entrance of the Negro into industry, the 1920 census reporting 332,249 Negroes engaged in skilled and semi-skilled work.

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Race Shows Big Strides

Race Has Advanced Two Centuries by Contact With Whites, Says Dr. Moton.

(Preston News Service)

New York City, Mar. 26.—Within fifty years the Negro has advanced two centuries in this country, Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, said today at a luncheon at the Bankers' club in connection with the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund campaign.

"Despite the prejudice of the white people in the south," Dr. Moton said, "the Negro has progressed vastly by contact with them."

So far \$3,600,000 has been raised in the campaign, leaving \$1,400,000 to be procured in order to guarantee George Eastman's conditional gift of \$2,000,000. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has given \$1,000,000.

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Rapid Progress of Race Revealed in Sociological Survey

(Press Service Com. on Interracial Cooperation)

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TOTAL NEGRO WEALTH IN U. S. TWO BILLIONS

Great Progress in Wealth and Health Revealed in Survey Made by Tuskegee Investigator.

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PLACE RACE WEALTH AT 2 BILLIONS

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The amount spent in 1924 for negro education totaled \$40,000,000, as compared with \$13,576,561 in 1912. Up to that year about 6,000 negroes had completed college courses, but in the last 12 years the number has doubled.

During the past decade the negro according to Work, has shown a declining death rate and an increasing health span. In 1912 the death rate a thousand was 22.9, while in 1922, ten years later, it was 15.7 a thousand. He also finds an increased tendency on the part of the negro to participate in politics and reports an increase in the number of negroes elected to public offices.

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MEMBER
NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS
ASSOCIATION

NEGRO WEALTH NOW TWO BILLION DOLLARS

Monroe N. Work Points out Number of Achievements in Compiling Latest Negro Year Book.

Also Points out Decline in Death Rate and Tendency to Act Independent in Politics.

According to the latest Negro Year Book, which has just been compiled by Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, the wealth of the Negro in America today is above the \$2,000,000,000 mark, which is one and a half times as much as it was in 1912.

The amount expended in 1924 for Negro education totaled \$40,000,000 as contrasted with \$13,576,561 in 1912. Up to that year about 5,000 Negroes had completed college courses. In the last 12 years the number has doubled.

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Mr. Work noted a tendency in politics toward independence on the part of the Negro voter and an increasing tendency to vote the Democratic ticket locally. He also demonstrated a large increase in the number of Negroes elected to public office.

Other features set forth in the year book are the entry and activity of colored women in politics, the gradual increase in the South of the number of Negroes allowed to vote, the increased effort of Negroes to break down the "white primary" in the South, and the population shifts of the last 13 years.

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Sociological Survey of Negro Race Reveals Rapid Progress

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WEALTH OF NEGROES HELD
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Increase of 150 Per Cent Since 1912 Is Noted in Survey of Monroe N. Work.

RACE IS MUCH HEALTHIER

Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, for the last 20 years compiler of the negro year book, after a recent survey stated that the wealth of the negroes in America at present is about \$2,000,000,000, which is one and a half times as much as it was in 1912.

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Race Shows Steady Gain In 25 Years of Economic Progress

Measurable Progress Reported by Negroes From 1900 Thru 1924 In Economics, Religion and Education

Figures compiled and presented by the National Negro Business League, present the progress of Negroes from 1900 to 1924 in the divisions adopted by the Negro Year Book as follows:

Economic Progress—	1900	1924
Homes owned -----	390,000	660,000
Farms operated ----	790,000	1,000,000
Business conducted --	20,000	65,000
Wealth accumulated --	\$300,000,000	\$1,700,000,000
Educational Progress—		
Per cent literate -----	56	80
No. of colleges and normal schools -----	400	500
Students in public schools -----	1,577,000	2,000,000
Teachers in all schools	28,000	45,000
School property for higher education ---	\$15,000,000	\$30,000,000
Expenditures for education -----	\$10,000,000	\$32,000,000
Raised by Negroes for their education --	\$900,000	\$2,000,000
Religious Progress—		
No. of churches -----	33,000	45,000
No. of communicants --	3,100,000	4,800,000
No. Sunday schools --	31,000	46,000
No. of Sunday school pupils -----	1,450,000	2,250,000
Value of Church property -----	\$45,000,000	\$90,000,000

According to figures presented at the Jubilee celebration, there are now more than 20,000 Negro women engaged in business enterprises, while in professional service the Negro is represented as follows: Over 2,000 theatrical performers; 50 architects, 2 women; 259 artists, sculptors and teachers of art, 108 women; 315 authors, editors, and reporters, 44 women; 19,671 clergymen, 228 women; 207 chemists, 8 women; 1,063 college presidents and professors, 496 women; 1,109 dentists, 35 women; 145 designers and draftsmen, 35 women; 946 lawyers, judges and justices; 3,752 musicians and teachers of music, 507 photographers, 3,430 physicians and surgeons, 184 technical engineers. 3341 trained nurses, of which 3199 are women.

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Wealth of the group in 1912 was estimated at seven hundred millions.

The survey reveals great progress also in the matter of Negro education, the amount expended for this purpose by all agencies having been about \$40,000.00 in 1924, as against \$13,576,561 in 1912. Up to 1912 five thousand Negroes had completed college courses. Since that time, the number has doubled. The demand for educated Negroes has been rapidly increasing in all lines according to Dr. Work.

Progress of the Negro-1925.

NEGRO WEALTH NOW TWO BILLION DOLLARS

**MONROE N. WORK POINTS OUT NUMBER OF ACHIEVEMENTS
IN COMPILING LATEST NEGRO YEAR BOOK**

Also Points Out Decline in Death Rate and Tendency to Act Independent in Politics

According to the latest Negro Year Book, which has just been compiled by Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, the wealth of the Negro in America today is above the \$2,000,000,000 mark, which is one and a half times as much as it was in 1912.

The amount expended in 1924 for Negro education totaled \$40,000,000, as compared with \$13,576,561 in 1912. Up to that year about 5,000 Negroes had completed college courses. In the last 12 years the number has doubled.

During the past decade the Negro, according to Mr. Work, has shown a declining death rate and an increasing health span. In 1912 the death rate 1,000 was 22.9, while in 1922, 10 years later, it was 15.7 per 1,000.

For Negro policy-holders in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in 1912 the average expectancy of life for males and females of all ages from 2 years was 41.3 years. In 1922 the expectancy for males was 46.9 years and for females 46.1 years.

Mr. Work noted a tendency in politics toward independence on the part of the Negro voter, and an increasing tendency to vote the Democratic ticket locally. He also demonstrated a large increase in the number of Negroes elected to public office.

Other features set forth in the year book are the entry and activity of colored women in politics, the gradual increase in the South of the number of Negroes allowed to vote, the increased effort of Negroes

PROF. MONROE N. WORK of Tuskegee reports through the American Sociological Society that the present wealth of the Negro race is \$2,000,000,000. The wealth of the group in 1912 was estimated at \$1,300,000,000. In spite of individual financial set-backs we are still gaining. We rather profit by our hard experiences. There is no truth in the assumption that the failure of one or two banks or insurance companies indicates that the race is losing its hold financially. For every dollar we lose we gain two. Recent reverses merely show that we must be careful to whom we entrust our money for safe keeping. Not all who pretend to be honest are honest. We must learn to determine who is honest and who is not before they plunge us into bankruptcy—not after.

The report from Prof. Work is encouraging. We can again take heart and press forward.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
MARCH 15, 1925
NEGRO WEALTH GAINING.

ATLANTA, March 14.—The present estimated wealth of Negroes in the United States is \$2,000,000,000, according to a recent survey made for the Research Section of the American Sociological Society by Prof. Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee Institute. The wealth of the group in 1912 was estimated at \$700,000,000.

The race has made decided gains also in the matter of health. The death rate, which was 22.9 the 1,000 in 1912, had fallen to 15.7 in 1922, or a decrease of 31 per cent.

Negroes of U. S. Worth 2 Billion

The wealth of all the negroes in America at present is about \$2,000,000,000, according to an estimate by Monroe H. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, in Alabama. This total is about one and a half times as much as in 1912, Work estimates.

The amount spent in 1924 for negro education totaled \$40,000,000, as compared with \$13,576,561 in 1912. Up to that year about 5,000 negroes had completed college courses, but in the last 12 years the number has doubled.

During the past decade the negro, according to Work, has shown a declining death rate and an increasing health span. In 1912 the death rate a thousand was 22.9, while in 1922, ten years later, it was 15.7 a thousand. He also finds an increased tendency on the part of the negro to participate in politics and reports an increase in the number of negroes elected to public offices.

HEALTH AND WEALTH OF NEGROES SHOW PROGRESS

Two billion dollars is the present estimated wealth of negroes in the United States, according to a recent survey made for the Research Section of the American Sociological Society by Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute. The wealth of the group in 1912 was estimated at \$700,000,000.

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sand in 1912, had fallen to 15.7 in 1922, or a decrease of 31 per cent.

There are now almost a million more negroes living in cities than there were 13 years ago and over half a million more living in the North than at that time.

TOTAL NEGRO WEALTH IN U. S. TWO BILLIONS

Great Progress in Wealth and Health Revealed in Survey Made by Tuskegee Investigator.

ATLANTA, March 8.—Two billion dollars is the present estimated wealth of negroes in the United States, according to a recent survey made for the Research Section of the American Sociological Society by Prof. Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee Institute. The wealth of the group in 1912 was estimated at \$700,000,000.

The survey reveals great progress also in negro education, the amount expended for this purpose by all agencies having been about \$40,000,000 in 1924, as against \$13,576,561 in 1912. Up to 1912 5,000 negroes had completed college courses. Since that time, the number has doubled.

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There are now almost a million more negroes living in cities than there were thirteen years ago and over half a million more living in the North than at that time.

The 1920 census reported 332,249 negroes engaged in skilled and semi-skilled work.

TWO BILLIONS IS SUM NEGRO WEALTH

Sociological Survey of Negro Race Reveals Rapid Progress

Atlanta, Ga., March 11.—Two billion dollars is the present estimated wealth of Negroes in the United States, according to a recent survey made for the Research Section of the American Sociological Society by Prof. Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute. The wealth

of the group in 1912 was estimated at \$700,000,000. The survey reveals great progress also in negro education, the amount expended for this purpose by all agencies having been about \$40,000,000 in 1924, as against \$13,576,561 in 1912. Up to 1912 5,000 negroes had completed college courses. Since that time, the number has doubled. The race has made decided gains also in the matter of health. The death rate, which was 22.9 per thousand in 1912, had fallen to 15.7 in 1922, or a decrease of 31 per cent. There are now almost a million more negroes living in cities than there were thirteen years ago and over half a million more living in the North than at that time. The 1920 census reported 332,249 negroes engaged in skilled and semi-skilled work. The survey points out a decided growth of independence in politics on the part of Negroes and an increasing tendency in many localities from rural communities to the cities and from the South to the North. It calls attention also to the growing of negroes in the United States, particularly in the South. As a result, there are now about a tendency, particularly in the South, million more Negroes living in cities to deal with the problems of race. There were thirteen years ago, adjustment on the basis of understanding and co-operation. This policy, according to the survey, has been found "of mutual benefit to the Negro both groups and to the whole community."

of the group in 1912 was estimated at seven hundred millions. The survey reveals great progress also in the matter of Negro education, the amount expended for this purpose by all agencies having been about \$40,000,000 in 1924, as against \$13,576,561 in 1912. Up to 1912 5,000 negroes had completed college courses. Since that time, the number has doubled. The demand for educated Negroes colored group, the life span has increased in the same period from 35 years to 40 years. The survey calls attention to the on the part of Negroes and an increasing tendency in many localities from rural communities to the cities and from the South to the North. It calls attention also to the growing of negroes in the United States, particularly in the South. As a result, there are now about a tendency, particularly in the South, million more Negroes living in cities to deal with the problems of race. There were thirteen years ago, adjustment on the basis of understanding and co-operation. This policy, according to the survey, has been found "of mutual benefit to the Negro both groups and to the whole community."

NEGRO WEALTH

NOW TWO

BILLION DOLLARS

**MONROE N. WORK POINTS OUT NUMBER OF ACHIEVEMENTS
IN COMPILING LATEST NEGRO YEAR BOOK**

Also Points Out Decline in Death Rate and Tendency to Act Indecently

dent in Politics

According to the latest Negro to appear on the "White primary Year Book, which has just been com- in the South, and the population

plied by Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee, of the last 13 years. **PROF. MONROE N. WORK** of Tuskegee Institute, the wealth of the Negro in America today is above the present wealth of the Negro \$2,000,000,000 mark, which is one 100,000. The wealth of the group and a half times as much as it was at \$100,000,000 in 1912.

The amount expended in 1924 for tuition gaining. we rather proud of tuition. There is no truth in the assumption that the race is losing its hold on education. total \$10,000,000 of one or two banks or insurance companies as indicated with statistics. indicates that the race is losing its hold on education. Up to that year about 5,000 every dollar we lose we gain two. Negroes had completed college merely show that we must be careful to trust our money for safe keeping. In the last 12 years the number has doubled. who is honest and who is not before

bankruptcy—not after. **2-21-22**
the report from Prof. Work is encouraging. We
again take heart and press forward.
NEW YORK CITY WORLD

MARCH 12, 1962
NEGRO WEALTH GAINING.

For Negro policy-holders in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in the United States is \$2,000,000,000, according to a recent survey made for the Federal Bureau of Investigation by Prof. Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee Institute. The average expectancy of life for males and females of all races from 2 years was 41.3 years. In 1922 the expectancy for males was 46.9 years and for females 46.1 years. The race has made decided gains also in the matter of health. The death rate,

Mr. Work note a tendency in which was 22.9 the 1,000 in 1912, had fallen to 15.7 in 1922, or a decrease of politics toward independence on the 31 per cent.

part of the Negro voter, and an increasing tendency to vote the Democratic ticket locally. He also demonstrated a large increase in the number of Negroes elected to public office.

Other features set forth in the year book are the entry and activity of colored women in politics, the gradual increase in the South of the number of Negroes allowed to vote, the increased effort of Negroes

Negroes of U.S. Worth 2 Billion

The wealth of all the negroes in America at present is about \$2,000,-000,000, according to an estimate by Monroe H. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, in Alabama. This total is about one and a half times as much as in 1912, Work estimates.

The amount spent in 1924 for negro education totaled \$40,000,000 as compared with \$13,576,561 in 1912. Up to that year about 5,000 negroes had completed college courses, but in the last 12 years the number has doubled.

During the past decade the negro according to Work, has shown a declining death rate and an increasing health span. In 1912 the death rate a thousand was 22.9, while in 1922 ten years later, it was 15.7 a thousand. He also finds an increased tendency on the part of the negro to participate in politics and reports an increase in the number of negroes elected to public offices.

HEALTH AND WEALTH OF NEGROES SHOW PROGRESS

Two billion dollars is the present estimated wealth of negroes in the United States, according to a recent survey made for the Research Section of the American Sociological Society by Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute. The wealth of the group in 1912 was estimated at \$700,000,000.

TOTAL NEGRO WEALTH IN U. S. TWO BILLIONS

**Great Progress in Wealth and Health
Revealed in Survey Made by Tuske-
gee Investigator.**

ATLANTA, March 8.—Two billion dollars is the present estimated wealth of negroes in the United States, according to a recent survey made for the Research Section of the American Sociological Society by Prof. Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee Institute. The wealth of the group in 1912 was estimated at \$700,000,000.

The survey reveals great progress also in negro education, the amount expended for this purpose by all agencies having been about \$46,000,000,000 in 1924, as against \$13,576,561 in 1912. Up to 1912 5,000 negroes had completed college courses. Since that time, the number has doubled.

The race has made decided gains also in the matter of health. The death rate, which was 22.9 per thousand in 1912, had fallen to 15.7 in 1922, or a decrease of 31 per cent.

There are now almost a million more negroes living in cities than there were thirteen years ago and over half a million more living in the North than at that time.

The 1920 census reported 332,249 negroes engaged in skilled and semi-skilled work.

TWO BILLIONS IS SUM NEGRO WEALTH

Sociological Survey of Negroes Shows Gro Race Reveals Rapid Progress

Atlanta, Ga., March 11.—Two billions of dollars is the present estimated wealth of Negroes in the United States, according to a recent survey made for the Research Section of the American Sociological Society by Prof. Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute. The wealth

There are now almost a million more negroes living in cities than there were 13 years ago and over half a million more living in the North than at that time.

from rural communities to the cities to vote the Democratic ticket. It and from the South to the North, calls attention also to the growing As a result, there are now about a tendency, particularly in the South, million more Negroes living in cities to deal with the problems of race than there were thirteen years ago, adjustment on the basis of understanding and over half a million more living standing and co-operation. This in the North than at that time. This policy, according to the survey, has a shift has been accompanied by a been found "of mutual benefit to large-scale entrance of the Negro both groups and to the whole community into industry, the 1920 census re-munity."

The survey reveals great progress also in the matter of Negro education, the amount expended for this purpose by all agencies having been about \$40,000,000.00 in 1924, against \$13,576, 561 in 1912. A study of Insurance Company records to 1912 five thousand Negroes had completed college courses. Since 1912 the number has doubled. The demand for educated Negroes has been rapidly increasing in all lines, according to Dr. Work.

TOTAL WEALTH OF COLORED AMERICANS

NOW REACHES \$2,000,000,000 MARK

Monroe N. Work points out about \$2,000,000,000, which is one splendid achievement in and a half times as much as it was in 1912. *Louisville*
Compiling Latest Negro Year Book

According to the latest Negro Year Book, which has just been compiled by Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, the wealth of the Negro in America today is above the \$2,000,000,000 mark, which is one and a half times as much as it was in 1912. *Pittsburgh*

The amount expended in 1924 for Negro education totalled \$40,000,000 as contrasted with \$13,576,561 in 1912. Up to that year about 5,000 Negroes had completed college courses. In the last 12 years the number has doubled. *2-13-25*

During the past decade the Negro, according to Mr. Work, has shown a declining death rate and an increasing health span. In 1912 the death rate 1,000 was 22.9 while in 1922, 10 years later, it was 15.7 per 1,000. *2-7-25*

For Negro policy-holders in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in 1912 the average expectancy of life for males and females of all ages from 2 years was 41.3 years. In 1922 the expectancy for males was 46.9 years and for females 46.1 years.

Mr. Work noted a tendency in politics toward independence on the part of the Negro voter, and an increasing tendency to vote the Democratic ticket locally. He also demonstrated a large increase in the number of Negroes elected to public office.

Other features set forth in the year book are the entry and activity of colored women in politics, the gradual increase in the South of the number of Negroes allowed to vote, the increased effort of Negroes to break down the "white primary" in the South, and the population shifts of the last 13 years.

RACE IS MUCH

HEALTHIER

Wealth of Negroes Held at About \$2,000,000,000.

(Preston News Service.)

Washington, Feb. 5.—Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, for the last 20 years years compiler of the Negro year book, after a recent survey, stated that the wealth of the Negroes of America at present is

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\$2,000,000,000

We are told that figures do not lie, and we are told the figures representing wealth of the affairs of mankind in such a way as to make him a slave to that he has created and owns. There is much truth in both sayings. We make the wealth and we often think more of the creature than we do of the creator. It is not too much to say that the greatest danger that besets man-

kind today is worship of wealth, which is abused in such a way as to bring condemnation upon its possessors. Not only individuals but nations are guilty of making an idol of wealth, which they are not at all scrupulous in securing at the expense of others, and of so using it as to make the position of it offensive. Europe is down and out today because of this fact, and the United States, and the other States of the Occident, are moving towards the same disaster, which had before befallen Africa and Asia.

We are the poorest in point of wealth of the many groups of the American citizenship, and we are among the newest, and we have the least opportunity to get our pro rata of the accumulated wealth of the Nation; it would seem, therefore, that we should not read homilies about the abuse in the use of money until we shall get our pro rata of it. That depends upon the viewpoint, however. We want our share, and we are hustling for it, but that should not prevent us from warning the hustlers against the misfortune of magnifying wealth, the thing created, at the expense of the creator of the wealth, and allowing it to master him who should master it.

Mr. Monroe N. Work, head of the Bureau of Research at Tuskegee Institute, who is a very useful citizen, after a survey, says that the wealth of the Negroes of America at the present time is about \$2,000,000,000. In so many words, these figures spell two billion dollars. How much does it mean to the race, which started life fifty years ago with no money values worth while? We should say that it means everything. It means that a foundation has been laid and that in the next fifty years we stand to have very nearly our proper share of the wealth of the Nation. When that shall come about a revolution will have been worked out at the same time in the social, civil and economic status of the Afro-American people. And this is the thing we most desire and for which we must all work without ceasing.

MONROE, WIS., JOURNAL
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1925
Monroe, N. Work, of Tuskegee In-

stitute, for the last twenty years compiler of the negro year book, after a recent survey stated that the wealth of the negroes in America at present is about \$2,000,000,000, which is one and a half times as much as it was in 1912. The amount expended in 1924 for negro education totalled \$40,000,000 as contrasted with \$13,576,561 in 1912. Up to that year about 5,000 negroes had completed college courses. In the last twelve years the number has doubled. During the past decade, the negro, according to Mr. Work, has shown a declining death rate and an increasing health span. In 1912 the death rate a thousand was 22.9, while in 1922, ten years later, it was 15.7 a thousand.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
MARCH 15, 1925
NEGRO WEALTH GAINING.

ATLANTA, March 14.—The present estimated wealth of Negroes in the United States is \$2,000,000,000, according to a recent survey made for the Research Section of the American Sociological Society by Prof. Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee Institute. The wealth of the group in 1912 was estimated at \$700,000,000.

The race has made decided gains also in the matter of health. The death rate, which was 22.9 the 1,000 in 1912, had fallen to 15.7 in 1922, or a decrease of 31 per cent.

Tells Advance of Negro Race in Past Years

[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH]

ATLANTA (Ga.) March 13.—Two billion dollars is the present estimated wealth of negroes in the United States, according to a recent survey made for the Research Section of the American Sociological Society by Prof. Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute. The wealth of the group in 1912 was estimated at \$700,000,000.

The survey reveals also great progress also in the matter of negro education, the amount expended for this purpose by all agencies having been about \$40,000,000 in 1924, as against \$13,576,561 in 1912. Up to 1912 five thousand negroes had completed college courses. Since that time the number has doubled. The demand for educated negroes has been increasing rapidly in all lines, according to Dr. Work.

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NEGRO WEALTH

Two billions of dollars is the present estimated wealth of Negroes in the United States, according to a recent survey made for the Research Section of the American Sociological Society by Prof. Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute. The wealth of the group in 1912 was estimated at seven hundred millions.

Progress of the Negro - 1925.

Negro Achievements Listed

The Michigan Churchman, Episcopal organ for the diocese of Michigan, has listed under the Negro's contributions to his country the following items:

Negro labor supplies 1/7 of all workers in the United States.

Negroes operate a million farms, one-fourth of which they own themselves.

Forty thousand out of 300,000 coal miners are Negroes.

One-third of all iron and steel workers are Negroes.

One-half of the employees in the Chicago Stock Yards are Negroes.

One-tenth of all railway workers are Negroes.

The number of Negroes in manufacturing and industrial pursuits increased 1651.3 per cent from 1880-1910.

Negroes control 78 banks with a total capitalization of over one hundred million dollars.

The accumulated wealth of Negroes increased from twenty million of dollars in 1886 to fifteen hundred million in 1920.

In 1922, 523 Negroes received the B. A. degree, and 20 the degree of M. A. from American colleges and universities.

The comment of the Michigan Churchman is as follows:

"A race which is taking such a large part of our national development surely deserves the greatest attention from the church."

ALBUQUERQUE (N.M.) S.W. REVIEW
JULY 3, 1925.

THE AMERICAN NEGRO UP FROM SLAVERY

ACCUMULATED BILLIONS
IN LAST SIXTY YEARS.

Tuskegee Inst., Ala.—January 1, 1866, may be reckoned as the date on which the American colored man received his first chance to make real progress. Thirteen days before this, that is, on December the eighteenth, 1865, the thirteenth amendment, declaring slavery abolished in the United States, was adopted.

The Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 applied only to those states and sections of states then

in rebellion against the federal government. There were almost a million slaves who were "for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued." The decree of December 18, however, freed all. On and about the first day of the following January the late masters and the late slaves entered into agreements whereby the former were to furnish the land and the latter the labor to the end that both perchance might live and prosper. Thus white and black set to work to rebuild the wasted and devastated South. In this rebuilding the Negro not only tilled the soil of the South, cleared her forests and helped to build her cities, but in fifty nine years he has himself made a remarkable progress. The extent of this progress is shown in what follows:

ECONOMIC PROGRESS

Homes owned. 1866, 1200; 1925, 600,000; gain, 588,000. Farms operated: 1866, 20,000; 1925, 1,000,000; gain 980,000. Businesses conducted: 1866, 2,100; 1925, 50,000; gain, 47,900. Wealth: 1866, \$20,000,000; 1925, \$1,100,000,000. Gain, \$1,080,000,000.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS

Per cent literate: 1866, 10; 1925, 80; gain 70. Colleges and normal schools: 1866, 15; 1925, 500; gain, 485. Students in public schools: 1866, 100,000; 1925, 1,800,000; gain, 1,200,000. Teachers in all schools, 1866, 600; 1925, 38,000; gain, 37,400. Property for higher education, value: 1866, 60,000; 1925, \$22,000,000; gain \$21,940,000; Annual expenditure for education: 1866, \$700,000; 1925, \$15,000,000; gain \$14,300,000. Raised by Negroes

1866, \$80,000; 1925, \$1,600,000

RELIGIOUS PROGRESS

Number of churches: 1866, 700; 1925, 42,300; gain 42,300. Number of communicants: 1866, 600,000; 1925, 48,800,000; gains 4,200,000. Number of Sunday schools: 1866, 1,000; 1925 46,000 gain, 45,000. Sunday school pupils: 1866, 50,000; 1925, 2,250,000 gain 2,200,000. Value of church property: 1866, \$1,500,000; 1925, \$85,900,000; gain \$84,400,000.

ST. LOUIS MO. STAR
JUNE 26, 1925.

THE AMERICAN NEGRO'S CLIMB FROM SLAVERY

Has Accumulated Billions
In Industrial School And
Church Property In Last
Sixty Years

TUSKEGEE INST. Ala., June 24.—January 1, 1866, may be reckoned as the date on which the American colored man received his first chance to make real progress. Thirteen days before this, that is, on December the eighteenth, 1865, the thirteenth amendment, declaring slavery abolished in the United States, was adopted.

The Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 applied only to those states and sections of states then in rebellion against the federal government. There were almost a million slaves who were "for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued." The decree of December 18, however, freed all. On and about the first day of the following January the late masters and the late slaves entered into agreements whereby the former were to furnish the land and the latter the labor to the end that both perchance might live and prosper. Thus white and black set to work to rebuild the wasted and devastated South. In this rebuilding the Negro not only tilled the soil of the South, cleared her forests and

helped to build her cities, but in fifty-nine years he has himself made a remarkable progress. The extent of this progress is shown in what follows:

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Religious Progress

Number of churches: 1866, 700; 1925, 42,300; gain 42,300. Number of communicants: 1866, 600,000; 1925, 48,800,000; gains, 4,200,000. Number of Sunday schools: 1866, 1,000; 1925 46,000; gain, 45,000. Sunday school pupils: 1866, 50,000; 1925, 2,250,000 gain 2,200,000. Value of church property: 1866, \$1,500,000; 1925, \$85,900,000; gain \$84,400,000.

Seattle Wn.) Enterprise
JULY 3, 1925

Tuskegee Inst. Ala., July 2.—(Special.)—January 1, 1866, may be reckoned as the date on which the American colored man received his first chance to make real progress. Thirteen days before this, that is, on December the eighteenth, 1865, the thirteenth amendment, declaring slavery abolished in the United States, was adopted.

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Educational Progress

Per cent literate: 1866, 10; 1925, 80; gain 70. Colleges and normal schools: 1866, 15; 1925, 500; gain, 485. Students in public schools: 1866, 100,000 1925, 1,800,000; gain, 1,200,000. Teachers in all schools, 1866, 600; 1925, 38,000; gain, 37,400. Property for higher education, value: 1866, \$60,000; 1925, \$22,000,000; gain \$21,940,000; Annual expenditure for education: 1866, \$700,000; 1925, \$15,000,000; gain, \$14,300,000. Raised by Negroes: 1866, \$80,000; 1925, \$1,600,000.

Number of churches: 1866, 700; 1925, 42,300; gain 42,300. Number of communicants: 1866, 600,000; 1925, 48,800,000; gains, 4,200,000. Number of Sunday schools: 1866, 1,000; 1925, 46,000; gain, 45,000. Sunday school pupils: 1866, 50,000; 1925, 2,250,000; gain 2,200,000. Value of church property: 1866, \$1,500,000; 1925 \$85,900,000; gain \$84,400,000.

JUL 9 - 1925

Officials of Tuskegee Institute estimate that negroes in the United States are worth about \$2,000,000,000, a total three times as great as the 1921 total. Negro education, according to these figures, now costs \$40,000,000 as compared with \$13,000,000 in 1913. Up to that year 5,000 negroes had completed college courses and during the past 12 years that total has doubled. Their progress would put that of some whites to everlasting shame.

Concord, N. C. Tribune

JUL 8 - 1925

FOR THE BENEFIT OF NEGROES

Tuskegee Institute, which keeps tab on such matters, estimates that negroes in the United States are worth about \$2,000,000,000, a total three times as great as the 1912 total. Negro education, according to these figures, now costs \$40,000,000 as compared with \$13,000,000 in

1913. Up to that year 5,000 negroes had completed college courses and during the past 12 years that total has doubled.

And as the negroes have been educated on a larger scale they have taken more interest in their sanitation and health conditions. This is shown by the fact that the negro death rate since 1912 has decreased from 22 to 15 per thousand and the span of life has increased from 41 to 46 years.

PARIS, KY., Kentuckian-Citizen

Saturday, April 18, 1925

Wealth of Negroes

Negroes in this country are worth about \$2,000,000,000, according to figures compiled by Tuskegee Institute. This is nearly three times the 1912 estimate. Negro education now costs \$40,000,000 as compared to \$13,000,000 in 1912. Up to that year 5,000 negroes had completed college courses. In the last 12 years the number has doubled. In the same period of time the negro death rate has decreased from 22 to 15 per thousand, and the life span has increased from 41 to 46 years.

SOMER

(KY.) COMMONWEALTH
JUNE 21, 1925.

WEALTH OF NEGROES

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MEMPHIS, TENN. PRESS

JULY 13, 1925.

Have Accumulated Billions Since Slavery

Tuskegee Inst., Ala. July 10—Special—January 1, 1863, may be reckoned as the date on which the American colored man received his first chance to make real progress. Thirteen days before this, that is, on December the 18th, 1865, the thirteenth amendment, declaring slavery abolished in the United States.

The Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 applied only to those states and sections of states then in rebellion against the federal government. There were almost a million slaves who were "for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued." The decree of December 18th, however, freed all. On and about the first day of the following January the late masters and the late slaves entered into

agreements whereby the former were to furnish the land and the latter the labor to the end that both perchance might live and prosper. Thus White and black set to work to rebuild the wasted and devastated South.

In this rebuilding Negroes not only tilled the soil of the South, cleared her forests and helped to build her cities, but in fifty-nine years he has himself made a remarkable progress. The extent of this progress is shown in what follows:

Homes owned, 1866, 1200; 1925, 600,000; gain, 588,000. Farms operated: 1866, 20,000; 1925, 1,000,000, gain 980,000. Business conducted: 1866, 2,100; 1925, 50,000; gain, 47,900. Wealth: 1866, \$20,000,000; 1925, \$1,100,000,000. Gain \$1,080,000,000.

Educational Progress

Percent literate: 1866, 10; 1925, 80; gain 70. Colleges and normal schools: 1866, 15; 1925, 500; gain, 485. Students in public schools: 1866, 100,000 1925, 1,800,000; gain 1,200,000. Teachers in all schools, 1866, 600; 1925, 38,000; gain, 37,400. Property for higher education, value: 1866, \$60,000; 1925, \$22,000,000; gain \$21,940,000; Annual expenditure for education: 1866, \$700,000; 1925, \$15,000,000; gain, \$14,300,000. Raised by Negroes: 1866, \$80,000; 1925, \$1,600,000.

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HARRODSBURG, KY., HERALD

MAY 15, 1925

Wealth of Negroes

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MONTGOMERY, ALA., ADVERTISER

MAY 11, 1925

THE NEGRO AND THE INDIAN

Negroes in this country are worth about \$2,000,000,000, according to figures compiled by Tuskegee Institute. This is nearly three times the 1912 estimate. Negro education now costs \$40,000,000 as compared to \$13,000,000 in 1912. Up to that year 5,000 negroes had completed college courses. In the last twelve years the number has doubled.

In the same period of time the negro death rate has decreased from 22 to 15 per thousand and the life span has increased from 41 to 46 years.—The Pathfinder.

The American negro has put it all over the American Indian in spite of the fact that 60 years ago he was a slave, while the Indian never was a slave, except in isolated instances.

The American negro, living side by side with the white man, has achieved an unwritten covenant of amity; he has acquired property; he has accepted education; he has accepted discipline; he has sung his song, and he is beginning to write.

With all due respect to the over-coddled American Indian, what has he done?

Progress of the Negro-1925.

American Negroes Growing Affluent; Rapid Stride Made

(Preston News Service.)

Washington, D. C.—Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, for the last 20 years compiler of the Negro year book, after a recent survey stated that the wealth of the Negroes in America at present is about \$2,000,000,000, which is one and a half times as much as it was in 1912.

The amount expended in 1924 for Negro education totaled \$40,000,000, as contrasted with \$13,576,561 in 1912. Up to that year about 5,000 Negroes had completed college courses. In the last 12 years the number has doubled.

During the past decade, the Negro, according to Mr. Work, has shown a declining death rate and an increasing health span. In 1912 the death rate a thousand was 22.9, while in 1922, ten years later, it was 15.7 a thousand.

For Negro policy-holders in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in 1912 the average expectancy of life for males and females of all ages from two years was 41.3 years. In 1922 the expectancy for males was 46.9 years and for females 46 years.

Mr. Work noted tendency in politics toward independence on the part of the Negro voter, and an increasing tendency to vote the democratic ticket locally. He also demonstrated a large increase to public office.

Other features set forth in the year book are the entry and activities of colored women in politics, the gradual increase in the South of the number of Negroes allowed to vote, the increased effort of Negroes to break down the "white primary" in the South, and the population shifts of the last 13 years

ated on a larger scale they have taken more interest in their sanitation and health conditions. This is shown by the fact that the negro death rate since 1912 has decreased from 22 to 15 per cent and the span of life has increased from 41 to 46 years, on the average.

CAROLINA COMMENT

A NEGRO POTATO KING

Junius G. Groves, 66 years old and long known by the title of the "negro potato king of Kansas," died at his farm home near Edwardsville, Kansas, the other day and thereby hangs a tale that should be of vital interest to both white and black folks of South Carolina.

AUGUSTA GA. CHRONICLE

SEPTEMBER 2, 1925

We hear much babbling of tongues along the road down here by the people of both races incidental to the pitfalls which have caused us to miss prosperity. Groves was born a slave in Kentucky in 1859 and went to Kansas in 1879 with the Kansas Exodus of freed slaves.

He secured enough education to enable him to figure simple sums in business and to read and write. He had only 90 cents in his pocket when he reached his destination, but soon found work on a farm, where his wages were 40 cents the day.

His employer was so well pleased with the young negro's attention to his work that he rented him ten acres of land and furnished him the implements to cultivate it with the next year. The young tenant married and he and his wife made and saved enough to buy a team and pay rent money.

They moved still further west the next year and rented sixty acres, near Edwardsville. Where they made and saved enough money to make the first payment on 80 acres of Kaw Valley land, which is a part of the present 523-acre Grove Farm in Wyandott County, Kansas. The house on this farm now has 23 rooms and cost \$22,000.

When he died he was one of the largest land holders in Kansas City. In one year, he produced 72,150 bushels of potatoes, and the average of 245 bushels an acre is said to be a world record, which he kept up all the years since, this season, along with the others.

This progress has been made by a lone, ex-slave, without influence or petting in a country that was at best only an adopted one. If obstacles may be overcome by one under such handicaps, what sort of success might we expect from those who were not born slaves, not handicapped by educational disadvantages and surrounded by friends!

Indeed, the white and the black race here have an example they may well take lessons

from, and it should appeal to one race as strongly as to the other. Most of us could negotiate the road safely if we had the fundamental assets of integrity which characterized this ex-slave.—Columbia Record.

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NEGRO'S WEALTH

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